

FOURTH OF JULY.
We learn that the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of our approaching anniversary, have selected Edward Cantwell, Esq., to deliver the oration on the occasion. Griffith J. McRee, we learn, has been appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.
On Wednesday last the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company met for the purpose of taking into consideration the most prompt and effective measures for the continuation of the Road to the South Carolina Rail Road. A majority of the stock was represented. The President of the Road stated, during the course of some remarks which he submitted to the meeting, that the Georgia and South Carolina Rail Roads were willing to join our own company in furthering the project, and that should Congress sanction the measure, the Post Master General would advance, in aid of the connecting link, ten years' mail pay of the new Road and one-third of the mail pay, during the same period of our own the Charleston and Georgia Roads. This, the President stated, would amount to \$800,000, which would go far towards building the Road. We believe, from what we saw and heard, there is a firm determination on the part of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to continue that Road to South Carolina.

The proceedings of the meeting not having been sent to us by the Secretaries, we cannot, as a matter of course, publish them this week.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.
On Wednesday evening last, the scaffolding of a new brick building, in progress of erection on Front street near Market, gave way, precipitating the workmen from the 3d story to the earth. None of them were actually killed, but we learn that Solomon Nash, a colored man, is so badly injured as to be despaired of. The others, Nicholas Lagan, George Barr, Joseph Deas, and Benjamin Berry, colored, and Ephraim Bettencourt, do. were all more or less injured. How they escaped with whole bones, is, to us, a most miraculous.

FROM THE SOUTH.
There is actually no news, properly so called, from the South. It is said that Gen Taylor is preparing to make an advance into the enemy's country. We think as we have before observed, that no movement of importance will be made before the first of September.

We learn from a friend that the following gentlemen, all good Democrats, are candidates for the Legislature in Wayne county: Curtis Brogden, Col. Elias Barnes, and Dr. A. S. Andrews, in the Commons, and John I. Sum in the Senate. Wayne is entitled to two Commons, and this is the old ticket, with the addition of Dr. Andrews.

OUR UNIVERSITY.—We publish the proceedings of the commencement of our University, in this week's paper. We would have done so last week, but our columns were too crowded. We think they will be interesting to most of our readers.

The Treaty.
The Senate have had a long sitting to-day with closed doors. It is rumored that they have advised, by a vote of 41 to 14, the ratification of the boundary treaty, reported to have been sent to that body by the President on Tuesday last. Moreover, we understand that the injunction of secrecy will not be removed until the treaty is ratified by the British government.—*Wash. Union, 18th inst.*

We clip the above paragraph from the Washington Union, and although Mr. Richie, from his peculiar position, is only warranted in saying that "it is rumored that the Senate has ratified the treaty for the settlement of the Oregon question, we say upon the best sort of authority, that it is not only rumored but it is actually so. We have a letter from a friend in Washington, who speaks of it as a matter that is beyond doubt; and he knows. The terms of the treaty are, we learn, the following:—

1st. The boundary—along the 49th parallel till it strikes the Gulf of St. George, thence through the Straits of Fuca to the Ocean.

2d. The free navigation of the Columbia river till the expiration of the present charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which will be, if we remember rightly, in '68.

3d. The rivers, harbors, and ports north of the 49th parallel, to be free to both nations.

These are the principal features of the treaty which has been ratified by our government, and which is now sent to England for her ratification. That England will ratify the treaty, we take as a matter of course, as the proposition came from herself. Thus has this long vexed question been at last settled, after a negotiation of better than a quarter of a century, and after having, during that period, seriously threatened the peace of both continents.

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On the 17th inst., Mr. McDuffee, of South Carolina, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate.—The Senate balloted as many as seven times before a choice was effected. During the first six ballottings, the votes were divided between Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Seward, of New York. Mr. McDuffee receiving but three or four votes each time. On the seventh ballot, however, he was elected, by a vote of 31 to 22. This we think a good selection.

Expenses of the War.

On last week, Mr. Polk sent a message to the Senate of the United States in answer to a resolution of that body, adopted on the 3rd inst., calling on the Executive for information as to the mode of raising means to meet the expenses of the Mexican war. This message is accompanied by the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, furnishing information on the same subject. It appears from these reports that there would be a deficiency in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1847, of about twenty millions of dollars, over and above the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, submitted to Congress in December last. The whole estimated expenses, (increased we mean) from the 13th of May last, ('46,) when war was first formally declared against Mexico, to 30th June of this year, are \$2,805,000, and from the 1st of July, 1846, to 1st July, 1847, the ensuing fiscal year, are \$17,166,472. These estimates, says the Secretary of War in his communication, are made upon the assumption that the regular army will soon be filled to its maximum, which will amount to 15,500 men, and that a volunteer force of 20,000 foot, and 5,000 mounted men, is to be at once organized, received into service, and kept therein until the end of the next fiscal year—to wit: to the 30th of June, 1847. The estimates are made for an army of over 40,000 men, mostly operating in the field, in an enemy's country, deriving their supplies principally from the United States.

This estimate, it will be perceived, based upon the supposition that the war will continue till the 1st of July, '47. The Secretary of War observes that this estimate "is large, very large," and he hopes will exceed the expenditures required. They (the estimates) are made, says Mr. Marcy, on the supposition that our army will penetrate far into the interior of the enemy's country, and that all supplies will necessarily have to be transported over long lines, and these far from being easily traversed.

As to the means of raising the funds to meet these extra outlays, the President, in the first place, suggests a reduction of the tariff. He observes, justly, that the high protective duties imposed by the act of '42 upon many articles, almost entirely precludes their importation into this country, and consequently cuts off revenue. He recommends a reduction on these articles, and also observes, that many articles that are now admitted duty free may be moderately taxed, and thereby bring money to the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks, that by modifying the tariff bill in the way recommended by the President, that an additional amount of about five and a half millions of dollars may be raised. That by adopting his recommendations made in December last, in regard to the public lands, would make an annual addition of half a million—that by adopting the warehousing system, would make another annual addition of a million. These sums, however, deducted from the gross original deficit, would leave a net deficit of about twelve millions and a half, in round numbers, to be raised by loans, Treasury notes, direct taxation, or excises. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the amount should be raised by loans and Treasury notes, the rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent. He thinks that this mode is preferable to direct taxes or excises—that the people are not prepared for the latter course, and that its adoption, under existing circumstances, would not meet with their approbation. The President recommends that this power of making loans or issuing Treasury notes, to the amount of \$12,586,406, be vested in the Executive by Congress—that such a step is necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the war. We think so, too, and suppose that Congress will carry out the recommendations without any hesitation.

Mr. Polk, at the close of his message, observes that he will always be ready to conclude an honorable peace whenever the Mexican Government shall manifest a like disposition.

Our own opinion is, that now that the controversy with England has been settled, Mexico will, ere long, be perfectly willing to conclude a peace. Indeed, we are of opinion that she never would have provoked the present hostilities had she not relied on the Oregon question's producing a rupture between that nation and the United States—now that this idea is exploded, we think she will be willing to come to terms. We would almost be willing to bet that she sues for peace before the 1st of September, the time at which the army intended for the invasion of her territory by the U. States, will be organized. We will venture to predict that the United States will be at peace with the whole world, before the meeting of the next session of Congress.

MEDIATION.

It is stated in the English papers brought out by the Caledonia, that the British Government has offered its mediation between Mexico and the United States. Instructions, "it is said, to that effect, have been received by Mr. Pakenham. Of course we do not know how true this is, but it is our opinion that the mediation of Great Britain should not be accepted by the United States. It is well known to every reading man in the United States, that the Mexican Government is largely indebted to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty. Doubtless the Government of that country feels deeply interested in the manner in which the present contest may be settled, and therefore the alacrity with which she tenders her friendly (?) offices. We are perfectly competent to settle our own affairs on this side of the Atlantic, without the aid of Great Britain, and if we mistake not, our Government will prefer "fixing things" herself, to calling in England, who cannot but be too interested to make an impartial arbiter.

France.

The arrival of the Caledonia brings to us the intelligence that the French Government has ordered a fleet to the Gulf of Mexico.—The Paris Presse, of the 1st inst., says, that orders have been sent by the Minister of Marine, to Brest and other French ports, for the dispatch of a number of men of war to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron now stationed there, and that this movement is caused in consequence of the existing war between the United States and Mexico. Of course we do not know what object France can have in view, in sending an increased naval force to the Gulf of Mexico. Can it be that she intends taking a part in the war? Can it be that she intends carrying into practice the celebrated sentiment recently promulgated by M. Guizot, that the great nations of Europe must preserve the balance of power between the republics of this continent? Can it be that the ordering of this fleet to the waters of the Gulf, is a legitimate consequence of this doctrine? We do not know any reason other than this, why France should reinforce her squadron on the shores of the American continent, just now. True, it may be that she has no idea of interfering, and that the movement is made with a view to watch over her commerce and to protect it from the possible injury which it might suffer from privateers of either nation. If the latter be the case, she is right, and may do as she pleases; but if her intention is to interfere between the United States and Mexico in the present quarrel, she must look out for consequences. The day has gone past—indeed, it never was—when this country will permit any nation—not even excepting her ancient ally—France—to interfere with her affairs on this continent. When the French fleet bombarded Vera Cruz we did not interfere, and, as a matter of course, we will expect the same "hands off" policy from France, now that it comes our turn to do the same thing. As we said before, however, France may have no improper design. We must wait and see.

The Settlement of the Oregon Question—Mr. Polk's Administration.

Why any man should desire to be President of the United States, we are disposed at some times to wonder. True it must be gratifying to the feelings of a man to be elevated to the highest position within the gift of a great and a free people—especially when that elevation is a tribute to his worth—unsought and unbought. True it must place a man where he can exercise those endowments with which he has been blessed by the Supreme Being, for the advancement of the happiness and the prosperity of his fellow-men, in a much more eminent degree than whilst filling the situation of a private citizen. But when we recollect the mental toil, the constant anxiety which must ever haunt a conscientious man whilst filling so responsible a situation—when we recollect that the eyes of the whole world are steadily and scrutinizingly bent upon him—his every action watched and weighed—his motives at all times canvassed, and but too often maligned—we ask if the President of the United States is a man to be envied. No; we ought rather to reflect how difficult and arduous a task we have imposed upon him, and we ought always to extend to him our sympathy and support. Particularly ought these to be our feelings towards Mr. Polk. When we recollect that we, the people of the United States, have called him to the Presidential Chair, without any implied or express seeking on his part—that we have imposed the burden upon his shoulders, we ought, as good citizens and as honest men, to commend whatever, in his official acts, we may deem to be right, and treat with kindly forbearance whatever we may, in our untrammelled judgment, think to be wrong. Mr. Polk's administration will be noted by the future historian as one of the most eventful which has ever wielded the destinies of this republic. His office, so far, has been no synecure. Since Mr. Polk has assumed the Presidential Chair we have acquired on our Southern confines, a large, rich, and fruitful territory. And this, too, in a manner for which there is no parallel in the annals of the world. Two sovereign, free and independent republics, without a particle of compulsion on either side, for their mutual benefit, blending their individual sovereignties into one united empire. This one act alone, would make Mr. Polk's administration an important one. But when we also consider the magnitude of the questions of internal policy which have been, and are yet, to settle, we cannot but feel that his position is one which calls for the constant and unwearied exercise of all the high intellectual and moral virtues with which he is endowed.

The great question which has just been settled, (for that it is adjusted, we doubt not,) will, in future generations, attract the attention of the American people to the present administration. We need scarcely say that we allude to the Oregon question. When our readers remember that the controversy about the Oregon Territory has been pending between England and the United States ever since 1818, and that it has at intervals during the long period which has intervened since that date, caused a great deal of anxiety, lest out of it would spring the seeds of a war between the two countries, they cannot but feel that its settlement is an achievement which will shed lustre on the administration of Mr. Polk, for all time to come. When, too, it is considered upon that honorable terms for the United States, this question has been settled, we cannot but feel grateful to those who have been instrumental, under Providence, in bringing it to so happy a termination. Three times before had we offered the same terms to Great Britain, and three times before did she reject them. We all know what deep and anxious feelings have pervaded the minds of the American people during the last twelve months, on

this subject, and we also know with what pleasure the announcement that the "vexed question" was settled, has been received from one end of the Union to another. Mr. Polk deserves, and no doubt will receive, the gratitude of his fellow countrymen, for the firm, yet moderate and dignified stand, which he took in this matter, and which, we feel confident, has led to its happy adjustment. Happy and grateful should the American people be, that they have placed at the head of the affairs of this great country, a man who, amidst the most trying and complicated affairs, still preserves the cool and steady judgment and temper of the statesman. We close this article by making the prediction that before Mr. Polk's term expires, his will be, with all classes of the American people, one of the most popular administrations which has held the reins of power since the adoption of the constitution.

Be it enacted &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this Republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning.

SAM. HOUSTON, President.

Approved, Dec. 19th, 1836.
Many of the whig presses are blaming the administration for bringing the Mexican war unnecessarily upon the people of this country, by ordering Gen. Taylor to march beyond the Neches, and take up his position upon the left bank of the Rio Grande. Now every sensible man, no matter to what party he belongs, well knows that if we have any claim to the new State of Texas whatever, it must extend to the banks of the Rio Grande. For when Texas declared her independence, as will be seen from the section we have quoted above, from the act of the Texan Congress, she distinctly laid down the Rio Grande as her boundary, and with this river as her boundary, her independence was recognized by the leading nations of the world. We, ourselves, acknowledged the independence of the "Republic of Texas," after she had defined her boundary as running along the Rio Grande. Surely then, the territory lying between the Neches and the Rio Grande, is as much an integral part of the territory of Texas as that which lies between the Colorado and the Sabine, and when the former was menaced by Mexico, it was the imperative duty of the American Government to defend it. This was all that Mr. Polk did. This he was compelled to do, as the President of the United States, and for this the federal presses are endeavoring to fix upon him the consequences of the war, and to justify Mexico in crossing the Rio Grande. But we must expect this. There are men in the United States who, for party purposes, are willing to take the part of the enemies of their own country, in any and every contest.

The Tariff.

The Tariff bill is at last fully under way in the House of Representatives, and we will soon be enabled to judge what amount of justice the North and the East are willing to deal out to the oppressed South. On Friday last, Gen. McKay introduced a resolution into the House, the object of which was to terminate the debate on the Tariff bill, in the House, on the 30th inst. Mr. Houston offered an amendment, providing for its termination on the 27th, and also moved the previous question, upon which Mr. Pollock moved to lay both the resolution and the amendment upon the table, which was done by the House by a majority of 30, thus showing that the debate will be by no means a short one. We are glad, however, that the question is fairly before Congress, and earnestly desire that action be taken upon it at this session, even should the sitting of Congress be protracted to the 1st of October. We have read with a great deal of pleasure, the able and statesmanlike speech of Mr. Owen, of Indiana, in support of the reduction of the duties upon imports, and only wish that our limits would permit us to give it to our readers. We think that the present session of Congress cannot avoid the modification of the tariff, as it is clearly shown that such modification would increase the amount of revenue which would be derived from that source. It would indeed present a singular spectacle to the world should the United States of America still retain the restrictive system, whilst the old monarchies of Europe are day by day abolishing such laws as shackle commerce. How long must the South submit to be fleeced for the purpose of enriching Northern capitalists? But this great question is now before the representatives of the people, and we will wait with patience for its deposition.

The Military Spirit—Gen. Taylor.

There is nothing more dangerous in a free country, than a high state of constant public excitement. When emergencies like the present arise, and it becomes necessary to purge the soil from the stain of invasion, it is pleasing to perceive the alacrity with which our patriotic citizens rally around the standard of their country. Nor does it awaken less grateful emotion that, where all are so ready at the call, the lion hearted Democracy are, in some places, the first among the first, and in all *primus inter pares*. But while we thus rouse ourselves to meet the crisis with becoming enthusiasm, the dignity of freemen requires we should not abate one jot that watchful vigilance which has been well deemed the price of liberty. The enemy within is not less powerful than he is not only unexposed, but comes before our imagination in the most fascinating forms, and arrayed in the most noble emotions of the heart. We, for one, are opposed to the maxim, that he who reaps for his country the laurels of military renown,

is entitled to wear her civic garlands. The soldier who successfully beats back a foreign foe, does certainly no more than his duty. That was his contract, when he received his sword and commission, and the thanks of his sovereign should, to him particularly, be all that he may require from the hands of a free and jealous people. How comes it, that Mexico now is justly the subject of taunting jeer and ribaldry in every market place and cellar? Let us beware, that that spirit which for years has desolated her provinces, blasting, as with the deadly breath of the simoon, or the Upas, every wholesome and truly patriotic scheme of policy, be not suffered to spread over our own borders. The soldiers of Western Europe brought with them from the East the arts of civilization, when their genial light had been eclipsed by barbarism and slavery: we may soon have to take care that the lessons of history be not reversed, and the opposite event follow from a similar cause.

In making these remarks we hope to be perfectly understood. Some hasty people may think them ill-timed,—others injudicious; but we cannot but be alive to the fact, that many of us are too fond of the glare and tinsel of military reputation, and we have seen the name of Gen. Taylor mentioned in connexion with the Presidential office. Though we respect him for his gallantry, and feel grateful for his services, we are still of opinion that the soldier's true place is the tent or the battlefield, and not the cabinet. We mean to watch his friends and himself with jealousy, "not that we love *him less, but Rome more*."

SAMPSON IN THE FIELD.

We have received the following letter from Sampson county, and spread it before our readers that they may form some idea of the enthusiasm that pervades every section of the country, on the subject of the Mexican war. North Carolina is wide awake, and her Sampson still unshorn:

(Gaston, June 22d, 1846.

"D. Fulton, Esq.—Dear Sir—You may add the names of — to your list of subscribers—subscription term to commence with the next No. of the Journal.

"Ho! for the hills of the Montezumas!" Hurra for Sampson. Our Regiment met last Saturday, for the purpose of raising Volunteers to be p' thrash [if callen] our pugnacious neighbor below here, that has got so busy lately, when over two hundred gallant fellows stepped forward and enrolled their names for service.

"Ours truly"

IMPORTANT RUMOR.

It is said, in some of the papers, that the English fleet in the Pacific have orders, in case of a war between Mexico and the United States, to take possession of the Californias. We do not know what reliance can be placed upon the accuracy of the statement; the British government have certainly augmented their forces there lately, and we must keep a bright look out at, while we squabble like the beasts in the stable, the fox don't come and carry off the pig. The war must pay for the war, and we must make up in California what we have lost in Oregon. That's the true policy.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—We notice in the Fayetteville Chronicle, of the 20th inst., the proceeding of the Fayetteville bar, which was held in consequence of, and on the receipt of, the intelligence of the death of Louis D. Henry. The resolutions adopted were highly complimentary to the memory of Mr. Henry.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania, to be judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, vice Archibald Rind, deceased.—*Wash. Union.*
This is the office for which the whig journalists and leader writers said that Mr. Buchanan, the able secretary of State, was destined, on his resignation from the cabinet, which the same sagacious individuals predicted as being certain to take place. The appointment of John K. Kane will meet with the approbation of the whole people of Pennsylvania. Particularly will it be pleasing to the Democracy of the Keystone State. Mr. Kane is one of the ablest men in the Union, although not so much known out of his own State as many men of inferior calibre.

THE WEATHER.—On Monday morning last, a very singular and material change came over the spirit of the weather. The wind from the North-east, blowing fresh and cool, sent a chill through the languid system. The thermometer at dawn to 66, a considerable fall, from 90 at which it stood the day before. Whilst writing this paragraph, (Tuesday morning,) we feel most cool enough to relish a fire.

AWFUL CALAMITY—ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

Wear from the Quebec Mercury of the 13th inst., that a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal at that city, from the upsetting of a camp lamp. The Theatre was densely crowded at this unhappy night, and the audience rushed wildly to the doors so as entirely to block them up. The flames spread with awful pidity. One hundred human beings were returned or crushed to death. A most romantic incident is related in connexion with this otherwise terrible calamity. Whilst the devouring flames were rapidly enveloping every portion of this noble structure, the doors being entirely blocked by the mass of human beings who in their consternation, had precipitated themselves upon them, in the vain hope of escaping to the open air, a young lady, beautiful and accomplished Miss St. Pierre, arose turned out in the sequel, was seen by multitudes, standing at an open window in the third story of the building, whither she huzan, no doubt, with the idea of precipitating herself on the pavement beneath. There stood—the bright glare from the approaching flames displaying in bold relief, the lovely features of her noble yet sylph-like form. An

expression of agonizing despair was stamped upon that fair face which, but a few moments before, had been decked in radiant smiles.—The palor of death had usurped the place of the rose. The excited multitude beneath, at least that part of it beneath the window where she stood, remained silent and motionless. To all human appearance, no aid could reach her. A few minutes more, and she must be lost forever. At this moment, clasping her hands, she exclaimed in heart-rending accents, "My Mother!" and immediately after, the word "William!" fell from her lips in softer tones. Now a rush was heard at the extremity of the crowd, and a young man dressed in the fashionable suit of a United States "Middy," bounded forward and gazed for a moment with wild and haggard looks on the lovely vision before him. It was but for a moment. With one bound, into which he seemed to throw the concentrated energy of despair and hope, if such a union can take place, he reached a window in the building, some five feet from the street, from which, even then, the smoke and flames were belching forth—attempts were made to stop him; but he was gone. The anxiety and interest below were intense. In a moment he made his appearance beside the lady, and grasping her round the waist again disappeared. In another moment he appeared at a window in the second story, the lower one being entirely enveloped by the devouring element. What was to be done; no ladder, and the distance entirely too great to risk jumping.—With the rapidity of lightning he laid down the lady, and took off his coat, which was a frock—tied the sleeves as tight as he could round his right foot, then swung himself from the window, holding on with his hands, said a few words to the lady, when she got upon his shoulders, and with a coolness and presence of mind, which would have done credit to old Blucher, slipped down to his legs, then seized the coat, by which means she came within ten feet of the ground, when she let go and was caught in the arms of several of the spectators. The hero of this little romance was then in the most imminent danger, hanging at a distance of some twenty feet from the ground, holding by his hands, and the flames already scorching them. Death seemed to be inevitable. He relaxed his hold and fell to the pavement, lifeless, 'tis true, but more from the stun of the fall than real injury. Both were carried to the house of Miss St. Pierre's mother, and in a few hours were almost recovered. What gives the real romance to this incident, is, that the "William" of the story had, some months before, seen, loved, and been accepted, secretly, it is true, by the rich and beautiful Kate St. Pierre. The attachment, 'tis said, was (yes, and is,) mutual, but owing to the disparity in fortune, Mrs. St. Pierre would not listen to the proposals of young S—. 'Tis said that they are now to be married in a very short time, making good the words of the poet, "None but the brave deserve the fair."

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At sunrise a Federal Salute of 13 guns.
At 8 o'clock a Procession will be formed opposite the Carolina Hotel and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church where the Declaration of Independence will be read by Griffith J. McRee, and an Oration delivered by Edward Cantwell.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- Music
- Clarendon Horse Guards.
- Wilmington Guards.
- Officers of the Militia.
- Field Officers of the 30th Regiment.
- Staff Officers of the 3d Brigade.
- Staff Officers of the 6th Division.
- Orator and Reader.
- (Lergy.)
- Committee of Arrangements.
- [Soldiers of the Revolution.
- Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town.
- Commissioners of Navigation.
- Officers of the Fire Department.
- Civil Officers of the Town.
- Officers of the General Government.
- Foreign Consuls.
- Masters of Vessels.
- Teachers of the various Schools.
- Citizens.
- Strangers.

A National Salute at 12 o'clock, and one gun at sun set.

Col James T. Miller, assisted by Thomas H. Howey, will act as Marshal of the Day.

The Salutes will be fired under the direction of Capt. John Griffith.

India Rubber Bridge.—Mention has been made of an order given for the construction of an India Rubber Bridge for the army in Mexico. It appears that a similar bridge was invented some time ago, and used during the Creek war in Alabama some ten years ago.—The following is a description of it:

"It consisted of large bags, or pantons, something like cotton bags in shape, made of India Rubber cloth, which being filled with air and attached laterally together, formed a bridge of fourteen feet width, and of any length, according to the number of bags used; upon these were laid light timber to support boards placed laterally, which forming a smooth level surface, admitted the passage of wagons, horses, &c. A detachment of six hundred men with all their arms and accoutrements, including the field officers mounted upon horses, marched on it at once, and often remaining a quarter of an hour going through evolutions to test its strength, they counter marched, with as much facility as if on terra firma. Field pieces with their complement of mannares, and their caissons filled with ammunition, and loaded wagons, were also driven over with the same ease. It was said, that a troop of horse arriving at night at a river where this bridge was, and seeing it stretched across the stream, crossed it under the impression that it was a common bridge. The great advantage of this bridge is its portableness, all the pantons and cordage for a bridge of three hundred and fifty feet being capable of transportation in a single wagon; whereas the former ponton equipages consisted of cumbersome and bulky pantons of wood, sheet iron and copper."